FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 013 *21 Jan 86*

NOTICE

Effective with this issue, all materials associated with the republic Communist Party congresses and the national CPSU congress will be published in this section of the supplement and in special white cover weekend supplements to be issued as warranted.

PARTY CONGRESSES

Reportage on Turkmen Communist Party Congress ..... O 1
Congress Opens; Zagladin Participates ..... O 1
Problems Discussed ..... O 1
Turkmen, Moscow Party Congresses ..... O 1
Congress Concludes Work ..... O 2
Moscow Oblast 26th Party Conference Held ..... O 2
Television Report ..... O 2
Mesyats Elected First Secretary ..... O 2

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Commissions Consider Participation in 'Peace Year' ..... R 1
Ligachev, Ponomarev Speak ..... R 1
'Text' of Statement ..... R 1
Council of Ministers Forms Management Commission ..... R 3
Lemayev Named Minister of Petroleum Refining *[VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA 23 Oct 85]* ..... R 3
State, Party Leaders Mourn Valerian Zorin ..... R 3
Conference on Specialized Higher Education Held ..... R 3
Conference Participants Noted ..... R 3
Ligachev Speech Cited ..... R 3
Leadership Congratulates Vorotnikov on Birthday ..... R 3
Accident on Trans-Siberian Railroad Reported *[Shcherban in IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]* ..... R 4
Dolgikh Tours Kemerovo Oblast, West Siberia *[IZVESTIYA 17 Jan]* ..... R 4
Kiev City Party Conference Opens 17 January ..... R 4
Scherbitskiy Address ..... R 5
Film Director's Family Given Exit Visas *[AFP]* ..... R 5
Procurator-General Explains Role of Procuracy ..... R 6
Yeltsin Attends Discussion of Precongress Documents ..... R 6
Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet To Convene 14 Feb ..... R 6
Andizhan Oblast Party Conference Held 3 Jan ..... R 6
Conference Opens ..... R 6
Elects Arikdzhanov 1st Secretary ..... R 6
Consumer Services Discussed at Supreme Soviet ..... R 7
Correction: Changes in Ukraine's Obkoms ..... R 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Shortcomings in Land Reclamation Goals Criticized ..... T 1

Agricultural Machine Production Problems Noted ..... T 1
Agriculture Machine Enterprises Cause Backlogs ..... T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Central Committee Creates Scientific Complexes ..... U 1
'Cosmos-1726' Satellite Launched 17 Jan ..... U 1
'Ruduga' Communications Satellite Launched 17 Jan ..... U 1
Signals Received From 'Vega-1,' 'Vega-2' ..... U 1
Earthquake in Lower Reaches of Amur Registered ..... U 1
Briefs: Latvia-Khabarovsk Computer Link ..... U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military Exercises in Baltic 10-17 Feb Announced ..... V 1
Kurkotkin Attends Railroad Troops Conference *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Jan]* ..... V 1
Sokolov Attends Conference of Troops in GDR ..... V 1
MD Missile Troops and Artillery Chief Noted *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Jan]* ..... V 1
Military VUZ Staff Meets in Kalinin *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jan]* ..... V 1
Volkogonov Comments on Strategic Parity ..... V 1

Reportage on Turkmen Communist Party Congress

Congress Opens; Zagladin Participates

LD171334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The 23rd Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party opened in Ashkhabad today. From positions of principle and in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, the delegates are assessing what has been achieved, and are exchanging opinions about the paths of the radical restructuring of the management of the economy which has begun, and the improvement of the style and methods of organizational and political work, and are revealing unused reserves for the acceleration of the social, economic and cultural development of the republic. The agenda includes reports by the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Turkmen Communist Party; the discussion of the republican party organization's tasks arising out of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program; Statutes with the proposed amendments and the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 to 1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000; as well as elections to ruling bodies of the Turkmen Communist Party and of delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A report was presented by Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the congress is Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress is continuing its work.

Problems Discussed

LD180100 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] The 23d congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan opened in Ashkhabad today. From positions of principle and in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, the delegates are evaluating what has been achieved, exchanging opinions about the radical restructuring of the management of the economy which has begun, about the improvement of the aims and methods of organizational and political work, uncovering unused reserves for speeding up social and economic, and cultural development of the republic. A progress report was delivered by Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party. He noted that in the new conditions of management when people are resolutely disassociating themselves from methods of work which have become obsolete, it is essential to raise the vanguard role of the Communists and the level of party leadership. In the past 5-year plan period certain successes have been achieved in a number of branches of the economy. The volume of industrial production has increased as a whole, and the Energy Program has been being implemented successfully. New large gas deposits and capacities in the chemical and oil processing industries have come into use. But these successes could have been weightier had the restructing of forms and methods of party leadership in economic construction been carried out more intensively.

The tale of the experience of the Ashkhabad cotton combine, whose reconstruction made it possible to raise labor productivity by 42 percent, sounded eloquently at the congress. But as a whole the introduction of scientific and technical progress is being carried out in an unenthusiastic way in the republic, without the planning organs of the Academy of Science of the Turkmen SSR having the correct influence on it.

The delegates to the congress noted that over the 5-year plan period there had not been any noticeable changes in agriculture. There are serious shortcomings in trade, services and health. Those speaking at the congress severely criticized the tendency which has become rooted of petty patronage [melochnaya opeka] and the substitution of economic managers, and of the attempts by individual workers to solve new tasks with old methods. Instances of promotion of cadres for their personal devotion, or by reason of family or home ties have not been overcome. On such a soil grow flattery and careerism; servility and irresponsibility are to be seen. In discussing the tasks which the workers of Turkmenia have to solve in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the delegates stressed that the standard of party guidance of the economy and the competence of those entrusted with the management of various spheres of production and public life would be judged by the rates of progress and by real results.

The congress will continue its work tomorrow. [video shows shots of audience; long shot of Niyazov at rostrum, medium shot, with 12 people sitting on podium behind him and Zagladin in front row other long and medium shots; shots of other speakers intercut with pictures of audience]

Turkmen, Moscow Party Congresses

LD182053 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 18 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 23d congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan ended in Ashkhabad today. The delegates discussed a report on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for the current 5-year period, and for the period up to the year 2000, and the tasks of the republican party organization. Discussing these matters, the delegates proposed specific measures to resolve them successfully and ways of further improving the methods and style of party leadership in all aspects of the life of the republic. Speakers expressed support for the peace initiative expounded in Comrade Gorbachev's statement. The congress elected the leading organs of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A city party report and election conference ended in Kiev today. Attention was chiefly focussed on an analysis of the work done and the ways of enhancing the activity and vigor of party organizations. Comrade Shcherbitskiy spoke at the conference.

The 26th conference of the Moscow Oblast CPSU organization

ended in Moscow in the hall of Columns of the Trade Union House today. Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kapitonov, and Nikonov took part in its work. the Conference emphasized that questions of raising labor productivity and output which corresponds with the best domestic and world standards should always be at the center of attention of party organizations. The forward development of the whole of the Moscow region's agro-industrial complex will be implemented in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is essential to devote special attention to keeping grown produce in good condition, to its transportation, storage and processing, and to eliminating the lagging behind in the development of the material and technical base of the food and processing industries. Speakers at the conference laid particular stress on the fact that in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, raykoms and gorkoms must ensure that the capacity for action of every party organization is enhanced, must strive to strengthen links with the masses; attention must be concentrated on resolving fundamental problems of managing the national economy and key problems of the life and labor of people and of production collectives. [video shows long shot of platform with Nikonov, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Demichev and others visible]

Congress Concludes Work

LD182059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The work of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress, which was concluded today in Askhabad was notable for its business-like attitude and principled nature. Its participants examined the tasks of the party organization in the republic, connected with the Draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR. In Turkmenistan in the next 5 years the volume of output will have to be increased by more than 20 percent. Gas extraction will increase. The production of cotton will reach 1.3 million tons. It is proposed that the Academy of Sciences and the republic's Gosplan draw up an integrated program of scientific and technical progress. The congress elected the leading bodies of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and delegates for the 27th CPSU Congress.

A plenum of the Central Committee of the republic Communist Party took place. Comrade Niyazov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

Moscow Oblast 26th Party Conference Held

Television Report

LD172055 Moscow Television Service in Russian

1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 26th conference of the Moscow Oblast organization of the CPSU opened in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions today. Taking part in its work are Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Yeltsin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov.

A progress report was delivered by Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom. Communists and all the workers of the Moscow area have a particularly businesslike mood on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress, the rapporteur noted. This is caused by the documents of huge political significance, the draft of the new edition of the Program and party Statutes with the changes that are being suggested, the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the country from 1986 to 1990 and for the period up to 2000, and the new peace initiatives of the Soviet State. In its practical activity, the oblast party organization has focussed its main efforts on raising the efficiency of social production and intensifying all branches of the national economy. The industry of the oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of time for the marketing of goods, labor productivity, and the production of the basic types of goods. The whole of the increment in production was obtained thanks to the growth of labor productivity. The workers of the agro-industrial complex have fulfilled the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period for the sale of grain, vegetables, eggs, cattle, and poultry to the state. At the present time there are no loss-making sovkhozes or kolkhozes in the Moscow area.

In analyzing the activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the rapporteur and speakers noted that the huge production potential of the capital's oblast is still not being used to its full extent. Large material and financial resources are not giving the return they should. Rates of industrial production are falling, and the coefficient of the shift working [smennost] of machinery and equipment is not increasing. The role of manual labor is still high, and there ae quite a few instances of the nonrational use of raw material, metal, fuel, and electrical energy. The enterprises of the textile and light industry are working particularly unsteadily. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of agricultural enterprises. The yield of grain crops and potatoes is still growing slowly, as is the productivity of the dairy herds. The growth in wages is running ahead of the growth in labor productivity. Speaking of shortcomings, those taking part in the conference sketched out ways of removing them as soon as possible. The conference is cotinuing its work. [video shows podium, with Nikonov, Yeltsin, Kuznetsov, Vorotnikov, Mesyats, Solomentsev, Demichev Kapitonov, cutting to shots of audience intercut with pictures of other speakers at rostrum]

Mesyats Elected First Secretary

LD191812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th Conference of the Moscow Oblast organization of the CPSU ended its work today. The participants in the conference, notes a decision which was adopted, consider one of the oblast party organization's most important tasks to be the further intensification of organizational, ideological, and political-educational work, which aims to implement the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that attention should be focused on solving fundamental problems of managing the national economy and the key questions of the people's life and the work and of production collectives. At a plenum of the Moscow Obkom, Comrade Mesyats was elected first secretary of the Moscow Obkom.

Commissions Consider Participation in 'Peace Year'

Ligachev, Ponomarev Speak

LD202317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held a joint meeting in the Kremlin today to consider the question of the USSR's participation in observing the International Year of Peace.

Taking part in the session were Comrades Ligachev, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, and Zimyanin. Comrade Ligachev conducted the session. The International Year of Peace, he said, began with a major, epoch-making event — a statement on disarmament issues by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union set forth a number of large-scale initiatives whose implementation would help mankind enter the 21st century amid peace, trust and cooperation, without nuclear and chemical weapons.

Initial world reaction to that satement testifies to the enthusiasm generated by our initiative in wide circles of peace-loving forces. The U.S. Administration acknowledges the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. But the main thing now is for the acknowledgement of this fact to be followed up with practical actions to strengthen trust and international security. For it is clear to every sober-minded person that the Soviet Union cannot show unilateral restraint forever, including in the issue of halting all nuclear blasts, a moratorium on which has been extended till March 31, 1986.

The peace-loving foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, Comrade Ligachev stressed, is an organic, inviolable unity. The working people of our country inderstand well that in doing everything through their toil to strengthen the country's economic might, they are at the same time strengthening the international position of the Soviet Union. In our country the start of the International Year of Peace has coincided with a big growth in labor activity and in moral-political upsurge provoked by preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The party is going to its congress with the Leninist program of further advancement to communism, of struggle for peace and international security. Our aim, Comrade Ligachev said in conclusion, is to give all-round support andassistance to the holding of the International Year of Peace, to make it a year of important decisions for the benefit of peace and international security.

A report on the USSR's participation in the International Year of Peace was made by Deputy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

Speaking in the debates were Deputies Zhukov, Velikhov, Te reshkova, and others..

In conclusion, Comrade Ponomarev spoke at the session. He stressed that favorable opportunities are not opening up to turn the International Year of Peace into a great year of changes to better international relations.

The participants in the session adopted a statement by the commissions for international affairs of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the International Year of Peace. The text of the statement is published in the press.

'Text' of Statement

LD202117 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 20 Jan 86

"Statement of Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet"

[Text] Moscow, January 20 TASS — Follows a full text of the statement of the commissions for foreign affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"The commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics welcome the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim the year 1986 an international year of peace and express support for its main aims and programmes.

The world community of states has adopted an important decision meeting the vital interests of peoples. It expresses serious concern with the alarming state of affairs in the world when humanity is faced with the decisive choice between survival and annihilation in nuclear war.

Is it possible to reverse the present dangerous development of world events, to arrest the sliding to nuclear catastrophe? We say firmly: Yes, it is. The summit dialogue that was started has shown the possibility of reaching arrangements if the readiness to act in accordance with the joint Soviet-U.S. statement adopted in Geneva is manifested by both sides. The Soviet Union is vigorously striving for this. The times demand a consistent and steady implementation of the "Geneva spirit" in concrete deeds.

The Soviet Union advanced on January 15 this year the programme of major steps aimed at complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, of other kinds of mass destruction weapons, at the ending of nuclear tests. This programme of historic importance set out in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev indicates to the whole world that the Soviet Union is determined to do everything possible to avert nuclear war and save civilisation.

For the first time mankind is proposed a feasible plan of stage-by-stage elimination, within a short historic period, within the next 15 years, of the most destructive weapons creating mortal danger to the very life on earth.

This is precisely why the USSR Supreme Soviet in its address to the United States Congress came out resolutely in support of these cardinal and effective measures that would place a firm barrier to the arms race in space and on earth.

The commissions for foreign affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet, being deeply aware of the role and responsibility of parliaments in opposing the course at military confrontation, in ensuring durable peace on earth, express the readiness to intensify interparliamentary contacts in these purposes. Political parties and municipal bodies, trade unions and religious organizations, workers in science and culture, women and youth, various trends of the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement also contribute to the cause of peace and dialogue.

It is important that beginning from this year, the year of peace, every subsequent year before the end of the century should become a milestone on the road to complete elimination of nuclear threat. It can and must be achieved that already in the 20th century, humanity should be using nuclear energy in peaceful purposes only.

The implementation of nuclear disarmament everywhere, will, naturally, become possible only provided the creation, testing and deployment of space-strike arms is banned.

We attach special significance to the fact that this year should be marked by the achievement of weighty arrangements on the prevention of an arms race in space.

Space must serve the cause of peace and progress of entire humanity. Such is the will of 150 states, United Nations members, confirmed by the resolution of the General Assembly adopted by their representatives. Such is the will of all peoples on earth.

We can and must press by joint efforts so that the International Year of Peace should go down in the history of humanity as the year of the ending of the arms race and the beginning of drastic arms reductions. By its concrete proposals, and moreover, by its unilateral actions, the Soviet Union has shown that this aim is quite feasible.

The USSR and the USA are called upon to set the beginning to the implementation of the programme of complete elimination of nuclear arms. An[illegible] being joined by the other nuclear powers at the second state[illegible]uld make it possible to rid the globe of nuclear arms by the year 2000 and to make their revival impossible.

As a practical step in the context of the programme for nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union announced the extension till March 31, 1986, of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced on the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima, August 6 last year. The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium gives the United States one more chance to take the road of realism and responsibility.

Nuclear weapon tests must be stopped and then prohibited everywhere — such is the demand of times, the demand of peoples of the whole world. Such is the will of the world community of states that has been manifested convincingly in the United Nations decisions.

The Soviet Union proposes that before the end of the century the world should be rid, alongside nuclear arms, also of other mass destruction weapons, chemical weapons. The talks to adopt an international convention to this effect can and must be concluded shortly, be concluded in a businesslike way, without delays.

Alongside ridding humanity of mass annihilation weapons, the complex of the new Soviet initiative envisages also the restriction of so-called conventional armaments that have at times only slightly less destructive capacity. We suggest to intensity the efforts for the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces for consolidation of confidence-building measures that are adopted at the Vienna talks related to Central Europe and at the Stockholm conference in the framework of the European process.

In order to start a practical advance to a world without arms — without nuclear, chemical weapons, and ultimately, all other weapons, a fresh momentum should be imparted to all links of the mechanism of arms limitation and reduction. First of all, it is certainly necessary to ensure the progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva toward achieving their objective endorsed at the summit level — the termination of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. An added importance is imparted to these talks whose new round opened on January 16, by the fact that the solution of the tasks of the first stage of nuclear disarmament is linked precisely with these talks.

And, finally, it is important to extinguish regional conflicts that are fraught with the most dangerous threat of turning into a universal war. The path to this goal is known. It is the renunciation of interference in internal affairs of states and of the policy of state terrorism, resolution of conflicts by political means, through talks.

Those who refuse to take concrete measures aimed at ensuring peaceful life for entire humanity, who unleash new military ventures and step up the arms race, are defying the United Nations decision on the holding of the International Year of Peace, assume a grave responsibility to humanity.

A new meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the USA is expected in the International Year of Peace. Peoples have a right to hope that the resumed political dialogue of the two biggest powers of the world will not be clouded by relapses to the cold war, by new actions of state terrorism, and will bring important practical solutions connected with the termination of the arms race and consolidation of peace. To promote the achievement of this aim is the primary duty of parliaments, of the public of all states.

In the Soviet Union, the present year coincides with the beginning of the new stage of the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy, of the constructive plans of the country's development uniquely innovative and unprecedented for their scope. These are peaceful plans. The Soviet people are aware that their labour achievements, just as the successes of all socialist countries mean a real contribution to the consolidation of peace and security of peoples. They regard work for the sake of peace to be their duty, a matter of honour and conscience.

The commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet express the hope that all governments, parliaments and peoples will redouble in the current year their efforts for a decisive turn for the better in

international affairs. May the International Year of Peace open to humanity the road to peaceful future for all times.

Council of Ministers Forms Management Commission

LD202357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has formed a commission to further improve management, planning, and the economic mechanism. It has been formed for the preparation and the practical implementation of measures for an integrated development of a system of administration [upravleniye] and management [khozvaystvovaniye] and of measures for ensuring organic unity and effective interaction of planning, economic levers and incentives, and organized structures of management.

Lemayev Named Minister of Petroleum Refining

WA171642 [Editorial Report] Moscow *VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA* in Russian on 23 October 1985 publishes on page 684 a brief announcement, dated 18 October 1985, naming N.V. Lemayev as USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. He succeeds V.S. Fedorov, who was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement.

State, Party Leaders Mourn Valerian Zorin

LD171344 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1130 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscas.]

[Text] On 17 January, members of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives of the public in the capital accompanied Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin, Soviet diplomat and ambassador-at-large at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, member of the CPSU Central Committee since 1924, on his last journey. In the guard of honor were Comrades Gromyko, Kuznetsov, and Zimyanin; Comrade Chervonenko, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR; and responsible officials from a number of ministries and departments. At Novodevichiy Cemetery, where Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin was buried, a mourning meeting was held.

Conference on Specialized Higher Education Held

Conference Participants Noted

LD180504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0204 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee a conference was held of the secretaries of the party central committees and the ministers of higher and secondary specialized education of the union republics, on questions of perfecting higher and secondary specialized education in the light of the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee opened the conference with an introductory speech.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Medvedev, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Yagodin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education; Burenkov, USSR minister of health; Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Ligachev Speech Cited

LD172328 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a conference of Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and ministers of higher and secondary special education of the union republics has been held on issues relating to improving higher and secondary special education in the light of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of April 1985.

Comrade Ligachev opened the conference with an introductory speech. It was stressed that higher and secondary special education must play an every-growing role as a factor of long-term and strategic influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the perfection of social relations. It is imminently necessary to restructure higher and secondary special education. This restructuring must embrace all aspects of the life of higher and secondary special schools from the point of view of the complex and responsible tasks set by the party for the short and long terms. It was noted that the restructuring of higher and secondary special schools, the raising of the efficiency of the retraining system, the raising of specialists' qualifications and the improvement of their utilization, and the stepping-up of the integration of higher educational establishments, science and production, must to be regarded as an urgent task in our social development

Comrades Aliyev and Zimyanin participated in the work of the conference.

Leadership Congratulates Vorotnikov on Birthday

LD191633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have warmly congratulated Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman, on his 60th birthday and wished him good health, long life, and further fruitful work for the Soviet people's benefit and in the cause of communism's triumph in our country.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Vorotnikov has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor with presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and in connection with his birthday.

Accident on Trans-Siberian Railroad Reported

PM171155 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 17 January in the Morning Edition publishes on page 6 a 2,100-word Chita-Moscow report by special correspondent V. Shcherban under the rubric "Extraordinary Situation" and the heading "When the Trans-Siberian Railroad Stopped." The report states that as a result of an accident on an unspecified date "the Trans-Siberian Railroad link was broken for the first time in 15 years": "A derailment occurred in Chita Oblast. The 'tail end' of the derailed train crashed into and destroyed a bridge. Nine cars were derailed. A powerful fire broke out." Shcherban goes on to explain that the accident happened in the evening between Ulyakan and Uryum at the bridge across the little river Undurga and that the train involved "was a heavy one — 53 cars plus 4 petroleum tankers."

The report then describes how trains were brought to a halt on the line and the efforts to restore the track, using a temporary bridge. He quotes V. Terekhov, chief of the Zilovo Station repair train: "In 40 years of work, I have taken part in eliminating the consequences of many accidents. But this is the first time I have been in such a mess. We tried to dismantle the obstructions. But it was impossible to get near them; everything was burning hot. The temperature in the fire zone had reached over 1,000 degrees!"

Shcherban concludes by reporting how the investigation eventually established that the train had been derailed by a wooden beam which had fallen from the improperly attached freight in one of the cars and he warns:

"But here is what puts me on my guard: I heard it said that this extraordinary occurrence was an accident. Is that the case? Recently over 200 cars on which the freight was poorly attached have been discovered on the Transbaykal Railroad.

"Each of them could have caused an accident..."

Dolgikh Tours Kemerovo Oblast, West Siberia

PM171101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
17 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Tass report: "Stay in Kemerovo Oblast"]

[Text] V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Kemerovo Oblast 13-16 January.

During his visit to the West Siberian and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines talks took place with leaders, specialists, and workers which touched on questions of introducing new equipment, improving the quality of output, saving resources, and precisely observing contract commitments. There was a discussion of problems of modernizing the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine.

At the Novokuznetsk CPSU Gorkom there was an examination of the progress in implementing environmental conservation measures and attention was drawn to the need to step up the work of party, soviet, and economic organs in this direction.

V.I. Dilgikh visited the "Sibirginskiy" and "Imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya" open cast mines. Questions of the development of the oblast's coal industry and measures to successfully implement this year's plan targets were examined at a conference with leaders and party organization secretaries of the oblast's coal enterprises and construction sites. The Kuzbass miners have recently been failing to cope with fuel extraction plans. In this connection it was stressed that the lag in preparing the working face and in carrying out stripping work must be overcome more rapidly, more effective use must be made of equipment, and leading cadres' responsibility must be enhanced. There was a meeting with the leaders of the leading mining teams.

A conference at the party obkom discussed tasks to ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and the development prospects for leading sectors of industry, energy, transport, and capital construction in the Kuzbass.

It was noted that the insufficient attention of the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, including the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the unsatisfactory work of the oblast's construction organizations have led to the point where the large capital investments allocated to the oblast are not being fully assimilated and a lag has been allowed in commissioning fixed capital. Specific measures were elaborated to improve construction efficiency and quality and to train and retain cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary familiarized himself with housing construction, visited newly constructed regions, and displayed interest in the state of cultural and consumer services for the population. At the party obkom there was an examination of the course of the fulfillment of the decisions taken on the acceleration of housing, municipal, and socio-consumer construction in the Kuzbass and additional measures were outlined to step up this work.

There was a meeting with the oblast party aktiv.

N.S. Yermakov, first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU Obkom, and V.N. Poletskov, chairman of the oblispolkom, were with V.I. Dolgikh.

Kiev City Party Conference Opens 17 January

LD172329 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A city party conference opened in Kiev today. Over the past 5-year period more than 6 million square meters of housing has been built in the Ukrainain capital. At the same time, six

metro stations have opened in the city and transportation services have improved. From household equipment to high-speed aircraft, robot-technical systems and complexes, multi-program machine tools, instruments and much more — such is the range of goods produced by Kiev. Kiev is a city of academic science: there are more than 400 scientific research institutes and design and technological offices there.

The city party conference in Kiev is devoted to today's problems of today. From a principled party position in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, the delegates are evaluating what has been achieved and exchanging opinions on ways of further improving the city's economy and its further social and economic development. The delegates' pointed speeches are full of constructive and businesslike proposals.

Vladimir Vasiliyevich Shcherbitskiy spoke at the conference.

Scherbitskiy Address

LD211024 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Report on speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Kiev "city party organization" report-back and election conference]

[Text] The report-back and election conference of the Kiev city party organization ended its work today in Kiev. We now bring you the highlights of the speech made at the conference by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the CP of Ukraine Central Committee.

The head of the Ukrainian party organization pointed out that a peculiar feature of the report-back and election campaign is businesslike, critical, and demanding approach to the evaluation of everything done, the approach which is characteristic of the current stage of the party's activities.

The most significant event for our society during the current year will be the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Our country, including our republic, are approaching this significant event with notable achievements. The economic might of our country has strengthened, and the material and spiritual life of Soviet people became richer. In all these achievements there is a contribution made by Kievites who did a great deal for upgrading the efficiency of social production, improving the well-being of our people. However, there are no reasons for complete satisfaction.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy dwelt on certain existing problems and unsolved tasks. He noted that the production, scientific, and cultural potential of Kiev is one of the largest in the country. However, the existing resources are not fully realized. The Kiev trademark is well known not only in our country, but abroad as well. This first and foremost concerns such branches as lathe and instrument making, ship building, and others. At present, it is necessary to significantly improve the quality of all goods, to begin the output of new types of products, and improve the qualitative characteristics of materials, machines, equipment, and consumer goods.

The speaker called for intensification of economy on the basis of speeding up scientific and technological progress as one of the most important tasks facing the party organizations. He pointed to the great role of science in solving issues of automation and mechanization of production and, on this basis, improving working conditions. In the current 5-year period alone, the specific weight of manual labor must decrease by 1.5 times.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy went on to say that our plans, as before, are of absolutely clear-cut peaceful and creative nature. The consistent foreign policy of our party and state lies in removing the threat of thermonuclear war and strengthening international security. It has been reflected in the draft pre-congress documents.

As is known, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Soviet CP, came out with an extremely important statement on issues of disarmament. This is an extensive and concrete program proposed for the first time for a stage-by-stage and complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 on condition of banning the creation, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons. The outlined proposals, said Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, are supported by all Soviet people, our allies, and friends. And judging by the first reactions, they will find wide response throughout the entire world.

The value of everything being done today is very high, said the speaker in conclusion. The current 5-year period must become a turning point in speeding up the social and economic development of the country. Ways for realizing these tasks will be drawn up by the 27th Congress of the CPSU due to be held at the end of February.

Film Director's Family Given Exit Visas

AU181517 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 18 (AFP) — The son and mother-in-law of Soviet film maker Andrey Tarkovskiy, who has been in the West since 1983, have been given visas to leave the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources said here today. (Mr. Tarkovskiy is to meet his son Andreyk 15, and mother-in-law, Anna Egorkina, 85, in Paris tomorrow, Irena Elkonin-Johansson, a Soviet refugee representative in Sweden said in Stockholm.)

Mr. Tarkovskiy, 53, decided to stay in the West a year after going to Italy to make a film, *Nostalgia*. He has been fighting since then for permission for his son and mother-in-law to join him. Sources here said they intended to settle in France. The director's two other children, a son, aged 23 , and daughter, aged 25, apparently do not want to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Tarkovskiy has made only six films in nearly 20 years because of problems with the Soviet authorities. His latest movie *Sacrifice* is being filmed in Sweden.

Procurator-General Explains Role of Procuracy

LD172305 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — "The further development of socialist democracy directed at expanding the rights and liberties of Soviet citizens occupies an important place in the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme," The USSR's Procurator-General Aleksandr Rekunkov has stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He gave the interview in connection with the submission for nationwide discussion of the party document to be tabled for approval at the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress opens in the Soviet capital on February 25.

The concept "protection of the honour and dignity of citizens", mentioned in the draft new edition of the party programme, has a special meaning for Soviet procuratorate workers, Rekunkov pointed out. "Their activity constitutes one of the juridical guarantees of the real exercise of the rights of Soviet citizens. In most Western countries, the procuratorate's main functions are those of legal prosecution and maintenance of charges in court, while the procuratorate system in the USSR centres its attention on questions of protecting the labour, housing and pension rights of citizens."

Procurators take part, as a rule, in all court examinations of civil suits on reinstatement, eviction, and so on. Rekunkov said that procurators instituted several hundred lawsuits last year against managers of industrial enterprises and institutions on exacting from them money paid for enforced idleness to unlawfully dismissed workers.

The procuratorate attaches special significance to supervision over the strictest observance of legislation on the work of women and teenagers, on benefits for veterans of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), labour veterans, protection on citizens's rights in courts.

People guilty of violating law when conducting arrests and instituting legal proceedings are brought to account, the procurator-general stressed.

The tasks of protecting the honour and dignity of citizens, endorsed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme, fully correspond to Soviet legislation, Rekunkov pointed out. Soviet laws provide for punishment for the propaganda of war and violence in all its forms and manifestations, profession of national and racial supremacy, discrimination in spheres of state, public or labour activity.

Rekunkov stressed the absurdity of the allegations, current in the West, that people in the USSR "are prosecuted for their convictions."

"No one is punished in the USSR for views and convictions," he stressed. "Only law violators are brought to trial, as envisaged by Article 19 of the pact on civil and political rights approved by the U.N. General Assembly." Rekunkov recalled that this article stresses the legality of sanctions aimed to protect state security, public order, health or morality of the population."

Yeltsin Attends Discussion of Precongress Documents

LD181355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The precongress CPSU documents are being discussed with deep interest in the party organizations and work collectives of the capital. Large-scale analytical work, required to map out the path for accelerating the movement forward, is being carried out. The urgency with which the Moscow collectives are to solve economic and social tasks and perfect the style of the party and economic activity, was discussed with leaders and specialist workers during the visit to a number of rayons of the town from 11 to 17 January by Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet To Convene 14 Feb

LD171530 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR has adopted a decision to convene the 3d Session of the 11th Convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on 14 February 1986, in the city of Kishinev.

Andizhan Oblast Party Conference Held 3 Jan

Conference Opens

GF191710 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The Andizhan Oblast party conference began yesterday. Comrade Arikdzhanov, first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, read the accounting report. Also participating in the convocation are Comrades Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Gramov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; and (?Vorov), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference will continue its work today.

Elects Arikdzhanov 1st Secretary

GF191712 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text](?The Andizhan Oblast party conference has concluded its work). [passage indistinct]

The report read by Comrade Khasanov, chairman of the Andizhan Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, on the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the year 2000, and the addresses made by the delegates attending the conference, stressed that the oblast's production potential had not been fully

used because of inadequate control and guidance on the part of many party organs. Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the convocation.

The meeting elected the new staff of the oblast party committee and the oblast party committee Auditing Commission. It also elected the delegates who will attend the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

Comrades Gramov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and (?Vorovkin), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

The Andizhan Oblast Party Committee held an organizational plenum the same day. Comrade Arikdzhanov was elected as first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, Comrade (?Simuvhev) as the second secretary and Comrades Mukhitdinov, Nabiyev, and Umarkhodzhayev as secretaries.

Consumer Services Discussed at Supreme Soviet

LD172323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A joint session of the Commissions for Consumer Goods and Services for the Population of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held today. They discussed the question of the work of the soviets of peoples deputies in Grodno Oblast, Belorussia, to improve and develop the sphere of services to the population. Reports and speeches by deputies noted that the soviets of peoples' deputies of Grodno Oblast, under the guidance of the party organization, are carrying out single-minded work to improve and develop the sphere of services and to raise the level of service to the population. At the same time, it was noted at the session, the work done in the oblast does not fully come up to the demands of the plenums of the CPSU central Committee. There has been no radical shift in improving the quality of services, in meeting deadlines for carrying out mandates, or in raising the standard of service. The development of everyday services directly at places of work is going slowly. The commissions adopted a number of recommendations on the issues discussed, aimed at eliminating shortcomings in the sphere of everyday services and at raising them to a qualitatively new level.

Correction: Changes in Ukraine's Obkoms

This correction pertains to the article "Obkoms Organizational Plenums Changes Reported" which was published in the 15 January 86 Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement on pages R4-R5

Kiev *PRAVDA UKRAINY* in Russian on 12 January carries on page 1 a 900-word RATAU report on oblast party conferences held in the Ukraine 10-11 January, including the list of newly elected obkom secretaries. Since the list is identical with that published in the *DAILY REPORT*,the following corrections can be made on page R 5:

First paragraph, lines 2 and 3 should read: "...secretary—Zverev; secretaries— Bakumenko, Kasyanov, Mikhaylov, Romanenko." (correcting name "Bakumenko");

Paragraph four, line two to paragraph five line one should read:"...secretaries — Bondarenko, Makukhin, Petrusenko.

Ternopol Obkom: first..." (correcting name "Petrusenko");

Paragraph six, line two to paragraph seven line one should read: ".. secretaries — Ivashko, Kallantay, Skidan.

Kherson Obkom: First..." (correcting name "Skidan");

Paragraph seven, line two to paragraph eight line one should read: "...secretary — Melnikov; secretaries — Mayda, Prozorova, Strelchenko.

Chernigov Obkom: First..." (correcting names "Nayda", "Strelchenko");

Paragraph seven lines two and three should read: "...secretary — Ageyenko; secretaries — Lisovenko, Polovets, Kharchenko." (correcting name Lisovenko");

Shortcomings in Land Reclamation Goals Criticized

LD151910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has examined the results of last year's work and the tasks for this year. Attention was chiefly devoted to analyzing the causes for the nonfulfillment of plans for bringing into use irrigated and drained land, for the irrigation of pasture, and other important work. Reports have been received from the managers of the collectives which are lagging behind more than all others, that is, Amurvodstroy, Glavkubanrisstroy And Glavrissovkhozstroy. Technical equipment is often allowed to stand idle at these collectives. Machines and building materials are sometimes diverted to sites which are not connected with improving kolkhoz and sovkhoz land. Shift working, collective contracting, and other efficient forms of work organization and payment for work are being introduced for form's sake only. In many collectives work is being carried out in an uneven manner. For example, one-sixth of all irrigation areas included in the total annual plan were put into operation only in December. Such rush work causes bad quality work and low return on the improved lands. The leaders of the Moldavian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have received especially severe criticism. The reason for this is the fact that they project unreasonably high targets for bringing irrigated areas into use. These plans are not realistic because the material and technical construction base for their fulfillment has not been formed in Moldavia. Consequently, in 1985 the plan for irrigated land has been fulfilled only by 37 percent. The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has devoted great attention to questions of increasing the return on irrigated and drained lands. It has been noted that an increase in the yields of grain, fodder, and other crops on improved lands is happening only slowly; often, even areas alloted to growing programmed harvests [programmirovannyy urozhay] are providing little return. The reason for this is because insufficiently trained people often work on such areas and not all the requirements of trained people often work on such areas and not all the requirements of intensive technologies are adhered to. Contracts between land improvement organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not always fully effective because they are sometimes only drawn up in a formal manner. The task has been set to achieve rhythmic work of land improvers in all union republics in the first year of the new 5-year plan period and to do everything not only to fulfill plans but also to create good foundations for successful work during the next year.

Agricultural Machine Production Problems Noted

LD172159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tasks for a radical improvement in the technical standard and quality of machinery for kolkhozes and sovkhozes were discussed today at a joint session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and the Central Committee of the industry's trade union. It was noted that last year the plan for the basic indices was mainly fulfilled. The output of machinery for agriculture rose by 12 percent. New machines were built and old ones modernized, covering 46 types. Serial production of tens of more modern units was adopted. Meanwhile, the production of many obsolete ones was halted. However, certain enterprises are not coping with plans, among them the Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy works, the Aktyubinsk, Orel, Pyatigorsk enterprises, and some others. Because of this, there has been a shortfall of thousands of reapers, stack-movers, and other pieces of equipment in supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for production and preparation of fodder. The production of some obsolete machines and equipment continues. Contractual obligations for joint supplies were not fulfilled by 43 associations and works. The collegium concentrated chief attention on an analysis of the reasons for the shortcomings and the search for reserves for improvement of work. Measures were set out for improving the quality of output, reducing the consumption of metals and energy. Designers have been faced with big tasks in connection with this. Special attention was devoted to fuller utilization of production capacities and raising the machinery usage on shift [smennost oborudovaniya]. It was decided to carry out job evaluation and rationalization more efficiently, and to speed up the introduction of brigade organization and payment for work and financial autonomy. The expanded Collegium of the Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and the Presidium of the industry trade union Central Committee approved the pledges of work collectives for the new year.

Agriculture Machine Enterprises Cause Backlogs

LD180003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The All-Union Operational Headquarters for Material and Technical Backup for Agriculture is continuing its work at the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply today. Questions relating to the delivery of machines, equipment and also spare parts for livestock farms and complexes, as well as preparations for the spring sowing campaign, are being discussed. An analysis has shown that individual enterprises continue failing to meet plans and pledges regarding kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Kurgan, Aktyubinsk, Sol-Iletsk and some other works of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are holding up the delivery of spare parts which are in short supply for the equipment at livestock farms and fodder preparation machinery. The Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy works has run up a delivery backlog of 6,800 mowing machines. The Michurinsk vehicle unit works and the Kostroma motor components works have failed to deliver a substnatial number of components in short supply for the K-700 tractors and MAZ and KRAZ vehicles. Among the debtors are the Gorkiy, Urals and Kurgan vehicle works, as well as the Avtodizel production association. Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are holding up the supply of equipment and spares. Agriculture lacks timber, cement and trade equipment. At the same time, it was noted at the session of the All-Union Operational Headquarters that at Kamaz and the Syzran, Krasnoyarsk and certain other works of the agro-industrial complex quite a large amount of ready output for kolkhozes and sovkhozes has accumulated.

Central Committee Creates Scientific Complexes

LD201536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made a decision on creating interindustrial [mezh otraslevyye] scientific and technical complexes and measures to ensure their activities. The decision deems it necessary to create such complexes in accordance with the lines of scientific and technical progress. They should be oriented toward conducting the whole cycle of work on creating and assimilating production of highly-efficient types of machinery, technology, and a new generation of materials. These complexes will consist of scientific and technical institutions, design and technological organizations, and experimental enterprises. It has also been deemed expedient to create engineering centers in accordance with the experience of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, including their incorporation into the interindustrial scientific and technical complexes if necessary.

'Cosmos-1726' Satellite Launched 17 Jan

LD171520 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — The U.S.S.R. today launched the artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1726", next in the series, designated for continued space exploration. The satellite was put into orbit with the following paramaters:

Initial period of revolution — 97.7 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface — 676 kilometres;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface — 649 kilometres;

Inclination of the orbit — 82.5 degrees;

The satellite's on-board equipment operates normally.

'Raduga' Communications Satellite Launched 17 Jan

LD201025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (TASS] — The launch of a regular "Raduga" communications satellite with on board relay [retranslyatsionnaya] apparatus for providing telephone and radio telegraph communications and the transmission of television programs was carried out in the Soviet Union on 17 January 1986.

The "Raduga" satellite was placed in stationary orbit with the initial parameters:
—Distance from the earth's surface — 36,578 km;
—Period of revolution round the earth — 24 hours 36 minutes;
—Inclination of orbit — 1.2 degrees.

The apparatus installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally. A command and measuring complex [komandnoizmeritelnyy kompleks] is controlling the satellite. Operation of the communications and television apparatus on the satellite will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.

Signals Received From 'Vega-1,' 'Vega-2'

LD181153 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 18 TASS — The Soviet long-range outer space communication centre has received a radiosignal from the Soviet interplanetary stations "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" from the depths of the universe, a distance of roughly 180 million kilometres. The centre has completed today its latest communication session with the craft flying towards Halley's comet. The results of the communication session were gratifying both for the experts following the accuracy of the flight trajectory and scientists, who prepared the reseach programme. Both craft are flying along a trajectory guaranteeing their passage of the nucleus of the comet at a distance of nearly 10,000 kilometres.

Earthquake in Lower Reaches of Amur Registered

LD182010 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Nikolayevsk-na-Amure, January 18 TASS — An earth tremour was registered today at 14.56 (local time) in the lower reaches of the Amur (the Soviet Far East). Under the prelimary data of Niloayevskaya-na-Amure seismic station, the magnitude at the epicentre, 20-25 kilometres from Anninskiye Vody hydropathic establishment, was 4-5 points. There was no distruction and loss of life.

Briefs

Latvia-Khabarovsk Computer Link — A permanent link was today established between the computers of the Institute of Electronics and Computing Equipment of the Latvian Academy of Sciences and a scientific establishment in Khabarovsk. The experimental computer network set up by the USSR and republic Academies of Sciences now connects 50 computers in different parts of the country. These machines can contact each other by telephone and carry on a dialogue. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Jan 86 LD*]

Military Exercises in Baltic 10-17 Feb Announced

LD171719 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — Staff, troop and navy exercises are to be held in the Baltic coast area, in the territory of Belorussia, in the area of Kaliningrad, Baranovichi, Polotsk, Riga and in the southern part of the Baltic Sea over the period from February 10 to 17.

The exercises will be held to perfect the training standards of staffs, the combat training standards of the troops and control of the troops and the navy.

Formations and units of various services and arms with a total strength of nearly 50 thousand men will take part in the exercises.

Kurkotkin Attends Railroad Troops Conference

PM171240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Second Edition p 2

[Colonel L. Nechayuk report: "Improving Labor Returns"]

[Text] A party conference of railroad troops has been held. The reports by Colonel General M.K. Makartsev, chief of Railroad Troops; Lieutenant General A.F. Stolyarov, member of the Railroad Troops Military Council and chief of the Railroad Troops Political Directorate; and Colonel N.V. Shumov, secretary of the Railroad Troops Political Directorate Party Commission, and speeches by delegates noted that commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations are not yet fully utilizing the reserves for improving service and production activity and resolutely enhancing cadres' work style.

The conference was addressed by V.A. Brezhnev, minister of transport construction; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; G.Kh. Savchenko, deputy minister of railways; and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

I.P. Potapov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the conference's work.

Sokolov Attends Conference of Troops in GDR

LD190942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpt] As you know, comrades, the party conference of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany took place recently. Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, CPSU CC Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister, participated in its work.

MD Missile Troops and Artillery Chief Noted

PM161122 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 15 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Commander's Ethics" by Colonel General V. Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and a 27th CPSU Congress delegate. The article is carried under the rubric "Time and Style of Work" and identifies Major General V. Yermolenko as "commander of the district's Missile Troops and Artillery."

Military VUZ Staff Meets in Kalinin

PM161409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Major S. Kravchenko report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting of leading personnel of Suvorov military schools [schools combining military and general education] was held in Kalinin to discuss the results of work in reorganizing the training and education of Suvorov cadets in the light of the reform of general and vocational education and the demands of the USSR Defense Ministry concerning the training of officer cadres. A report was delivered by Lieutenant General S. Varichenko, Ground Forces deputy commander in chief and chief of Ground Forces Military Educational Institutions. With a view to exchanging experience, practical studies were held. The participants in the meeting were addressed by Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Volkogonov Comments on Strategic Parity

LD182158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Commentary by Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov: "A Guarantee of Peace"]

[Text] We will devote our talk today to military-strategic parity, sometimes called balance, between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. As never before the destinies of the preservation of peace have proved to be closely linked with the possibilities which the Soviet Union and its allies have at their disposal for their defense. The greatest guarantees of security in the face of the militarist challenge now lie in the ability of socialism to maintain military-strategic parity. In the draft new revised edition of our party's program, its establishment is evaluated as a historic achievement of socialism. The equality in strategic forces has strengthened the position of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries and has upset the hopes of the aggressive circles of imperialism for a victory in a nuclear war.

Preserving this balance is a substantial guarantee for safeguarding peace and international security, the party document stresses. Defense of socialism proceeds from a most important political premise: maintaining the Armed Forces at a level which rules out the strategic superiority of imperialism. Otherwise, this would be tantamount to encouraging the aggressor,

who in the past few years alone has drawn up many scenarios for achieving, as he puts it, a decisive military victory. In the opinion of the planners from the Pentagon bunkers, the model of war which continues to be the most advantageous to them is that which is limited to the territory of West Europe and the Soviet Union, leaving the United States basically untouched. And this, in the view of the U.S. military department, can be achieved when the United States' nuclear missile forces in Europe are such that a considerable part of the Soviet Union's containment potential can be directed against them.

But today this already seems to little for them. As is known, the hawks in Washington are connecting special hopes with the so-called SDI whose essence boils down to creating such a space strike system as will ensure the possibility of inflicting a first strike on the enemy and, to all intents and purposes, of not permitting a counterstrike or at least sharply reducing the power of such a counterstrike. The war hawks in no way wish to understand that in the end we shall not permit their unilateral advantages either on earth or in space.

Pursuit of the unrealizable dream of military superiority, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his statement on a program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on the planet, is a fruitless and dangerous policy. If only they understood this immutable truth, our country's historic constructive proposals for a mutual reduction of the level of the strategic balance in stages right up the elimination of nuclear weapons, could become the basis for cardinal changes for the better on the planet. And as long as this has not happened, the ability of socialism to maintain relative strengths in the form of parity — which through the fault of the Americans are at a very high level today — gives those chief material guarantees of security which serve the entire world. And here one has to take into account that the Soviet strategic forces are intended — both because of our peace-loving course and obligations not to be first to use nuclear weapons — only for a counterstrike, while the U.S. ones are intended for first strike. It is therefore that the thinking of the U.S.strategists is such that in evaluations, conclusions, and especially in talks, they are operating with their own categories which are unacceptable for real accords. Today, a potential aggressor must know that he can attempt to destroy an enemy by means of nuclear weapons — by the way, Washington's SDI precisely testifies that pursuit of the ephemeral but dangerous specter of decisive superiority is continuing — but he is also just as defenseless in a retaliatroy crushing blow. In the Pentagon's bunkers they in no way want to agree with the imperious demand of the nuclear age. Real security now lies not in the search for ways of achieving victory in a war but in the guaranteed capability of preventing a nuclear cataclysm. And the foundation of such an prevention lies in the strategic galance of nuclear forces.

In the post-war years, imperialism, as is known, has unleashed some 100 local wars and armed conflicts, and has repeatedly placed the world on the verge of a dangerous confrontation, and has conducted global exercises of offensive strategic nuclear forces — for example, of the "Global Shield" type, with many hundreds of bombers carrying nuclear weapons onboard taking to the air and with the targeting of a multitude of missile complexes at real targets. Many of these wars could become the detonators of a large war and provocative exercises can be a prelude to an all-out attack on the Soviet Union and its allies.

But the real might of socialism and its political resolve to defend its gains are forcing the militarists each time to refrain from a nuclear adventure. Parity, balance, the approximate equality of strategic nuclear forces is a mighty restraining factor and a kind of bastion against war. Here I would like to stress that maintaining military-strategic parity is not only the business of designers, of our industry, of the higher operational link of the Army and Navy. This balance is nothing other than the ability of each soldier, each serviceman to carry out his duty to the end, their skill and craftsmanship multiplied by ardent patriotism and irreconcilability toward the enemy. The most complicated military system depends on the full execution of service obligations by each servicemen. For this reason it can be said that today virtually each soldier, sergeant, sergeant-major, officer has a part in dealing with the strategic tasks to safeguard the security of the fatherland.

And one more fundamental observation: While maintaining military-strategic parity in nuclear weapons, there cannot be any question of parity in spiritual forces. We have had, have, and will have moral superiority over the personnel of the imperialist armies. This superiority is expressed in the invincible strength of our ideology, the great fairness of our ideals, the immense advantage of the socialist way of life, and the high moral-political qualities of the man who wears an army or navy greatcoat. On the quality of service and the execution of duty by this man, and speaking precisely, by each serviceman, depends the dearest thing we have — the destiny of our fatherland.